In one of the mountain counties of Georgia there lives two families, each before the war noted for its wealth and refinement. Since the war the families (whom we shall call respectively R. and L.) though they had, like conflict, still retained the high position in society which they had for some long time filled. One of them, the L.'s, lost several of its memhers, as well as its fortune by the war, and at the commencement of our story consisted of Mr. L., a gentleman of fifty five years of age, his wife, nearly the same age, and an unmarried daughter of about twenty five. In about a quarter of a mile from their house lived one of the R.'s, a young man, who had recently married a very beautiful young lady of the county, and having left the paternal mansion was farming by himself on a small tract of ground. The two families lived some distance from the county town, in a sparsely inhabited section of country, and being each the nearest neighbor of the other, were, of course, on terms of great intimacy. Between the young wife and the daughter of Mr. L. a fast friendship was soon formed, being nearly the same age and of similar tastes and dispotion, and relying upon each other for company in the daily absence of the two gentlemen, who were engaged in superintending the business of their farms.

A few days since Mr. R. informed his wife that he had received a letter which compel immediate attendance in Atlanta, where be would have to remain for several and as it would be inconvenient for him she should ask him to that city, advised that with her during his absence. The stay morning he set out in his buggy for Atlanta, and his wife during the morning went over to L.'s house fourth youngs. I have a country. Having emigrated to the clone

arrived there she told the young lady of the absence of her husband; representing how lonely she would find her house at night from the fact that she employed no house servant, and her cook, together with the few laborers employed on the farm, slept at the "negro quarter," nearly half a mile from the dwelling house, and ended by asking Miss L. to spend the nights with her until her husband returned. The young lady, after consultation with her mother, readily assented to the proposition, and promised to come over during the afternoon. Having accomplished her pur pose and feeling very much relieved in mind, Mrs. R. returned home and spent the day performing the usual household duties. When the morning had passed away and the afternoon came, and then the sun set without bringing her friend, she felt no alarm, but thought that the latter had decided not to come until after tea, when her father, across meal was eaten, household affairs arranged and the cook dismissed for the night to her distant cabin at the " quarter." About nine came up to the house and brought a note from her expected friend, stating that she would be unable to spend the night with her, as she had promised, for her father, from some cause consent to the arrangement. After delivering the note the servant took his departure, and the brave woman prepared to spend the night by herself. Feeling that she had a protector in a large and very fierce yard-dog belonging to her husband, she took him into her bedroom, and after securing the house. lay down and resigned herself to sleep.

About twelve o'clock she was awaked from her slumbers by a noise in the house and the angry growling of the dog, and discovered that the hall door had been forced and that some one was standing at her room door seekfright would let her Mrs. R asked, "Who is there?" A man's voice which she did not recognize, replied by telling her to open "the door." Again she asked the same question and again received the same reply, the stranger adding that if she refused he would "break the d-n door down." During this dialogue the dog, still growling, crouched up. on the floor as if ready to spring. Thinking to intimidate the man, who sought her ruin, Mrs. R. cried to him that if he forced the door she would shoot him. Laughing scornfully, the railent threw his weight against the light door, burst it open and entered the room—when, quick as thought, the savage dog sprang forward and fastened on his neck.
The man astonished as this sudden attack,

he had in his hand, but unsuccessfully, and said, are the fluest executed counterfeits ever ground, still retaining his hold upon his throat. Stunned at first by this unlooked for deliverance, the woman, in a few seconds, reguined gentleman from whom we received our infor- arrived at the place of the L.'s, where her rapidly told, and the servants were preparing to go to the scene of danger, when suddenly the instant, as if struck by a sudden presentinent, screamed "Merciful God ! it must be ny husband!" With a cry of horror the party set forth, and ran as fast to the house of Mrs. R as the latter had run away from it a few minutes before. Arrived there they found the man still on the floor, and the dog still grasping his throat. Beating him away from his prey they found the suspicions of Mrs. I. but too correct; it was her husband -but the teeth of the dog had done their tion is found under the left wing of the englework, and he was dead.

It appears that he had returned to his home at five o'clock the previous evening, and hearing of the departure of R., and the intention of his daughter to spend the night with the young wife, he positively refused to allow her to do so, assigning some frivolous cause for the refusal. That night he left nearly every one else, lost everything by the home, saying that he was going to set up all night with a sick neighbor, who lived some miles distant. It is supposed that he concealed himself in the woods until midnight, and then, influenced by unholy lust, forced an entrance into the house of R., to violate the person of the wife of the latter. When the case became known the most intense ex citement prevailed in the county, and had not Providence punished the criminal he would probably have been hung to the nearest tree by the enraged populace.

[Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel. Effect of Kindness to Animals.

"I have great faith," says a correspondent of the Practical Farmer, "in the education of animals."

"I believed in the efficacy of the gentle touch long before I knew of Rarey's method. His success has been but a confirmation of my theory. It may be set down as a fixed fact that whenever a horse or a cow or an ox is timid and shy-will not allow a person to approach or handle, unless it is so situated that it cannot escape-a wrong system of treatment has been pursued. The animals of the farmer are naturally disposed to be decile and affectionate, recognize the hand and voice of a friend as soon as a human being would, and a peevish child often needs dieting more than manifest their affection in a variety of ways, which none but the kind master or keeper will observe. Have you not seen teamsters who could manage their teams by a soft word far bores than others could do by blows and

rand Pic-Nie dinner on Thursday the 19th star State," two years ago and surrounding country, to make the star State, two years ago and without the slightest evidence of a disposition on the whom she the slightest evidence of a disposition on the slightest evidence of a disposition on the part of the animal to evade her? And have you not seen the same cow make every effort to escape from the next milkmaid who approaches her? I have and the reason was that the first had always treated her kindly and gentley, while the latter had pursued the opposite method. Animals almost invariably partake of the character of their masters. The kind, gentle, and cunsiderate master will generally have kind, gentle animals; while the rude, impetuous and cruel master will rarely fail to have animals whose dispositions will mate with his own. Is not gentleness the true method? God has given those poor brutes for our use; they minister to our wants, are patient and uncomplaining, and certainly deserve such treatment at our hands as will show that we properly appreciate the kindness of the Almighty in giving them to us for the purpose of adding to our comfort." .

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE-The contithe field, which separated the two houses, nuance of peace in Europe, in spite of all rewould escort her. Accordingly the evening cent changes, depends more upon France than upon any other European power. Russai, Austria, Prussia, are all so much bent on o'clock Mrs. R. began to feel a little uneasy, but the direst necessity will allow them to as Miss I. had not yet come, when a servant think of war. The amicable and satifactory settlement of the Franco-Belgian difficulty has removed the only cause of war which was really alarming. The present reform movement in France has assumed that particular or other, had positively refused to give his character which, to say the least, renders foreign war extremely improbable. The game which Napoleon now has in hand is much more important than the humbling of Prussia or the acquisition of a few squre miles of territory. It is a fact not without deep significance that, simultaneously with the inauguration of sweeping and radical reforms, Napoleon has taken steps to reduce the effective strength of the army. We have little doubt that the example of France will be generally imitated. The huge armaments of Europe are a curse not only to the different nations, but to the world. France has an available force of 1, ing an entrance. Speaking as loudly as her | 000,000 men. Russia, Prussia and Austria can each count on almost as many. Italy is oppressing herself and running her chances by maintaining a large standing army- It is the same all over. War with such forces thin, and place on the toasting fork, or in would be dreadful. But why should war bo necessary? It is the dynasties, not the peoples, that are interested in the maintenance of the present condition of things. A grand European federal republic is the only oure for all this waste and consequent misery. It is the standing armies of Europe that are forcing upon the United States population and wealth Why should we complain?—New York Her-

new counterfelt ton dollar bills which have gle fashion, so that the moisture of the lower created so great an excitement among the slice may escape and not be absorbed by the stempted to kill the dog with a kaife which hapkers and United States Treasurors, it is others.

the powerful animal dragged him to the thrown upon a community. A description of

the counterful from Washington says: At first glance they seem to be a perfect tragedy, which recently occurred in one of her presence of mind somewhat, ran seream- printing seems to have been done from the the mountain counties of this State. The ing from the house, never stopping until she original plate, but there are points of differ ence which are thus noted : In the original the shading around the ten in the medallion appears like a fine net-work, and runs close up to the figures. In the counterfeit nor this shading is "picked up," and become coarse as it reaches the figures, forming light streak of circular haze similar to the about the moon before rain. There is no haz in the genuine note. This is a slight point for detection. A clearer one is the fact the in the original notes, within the light circle running under the figures 10, there are three and a third dots on the left of the figure In the counterfeit bill the one-third dot missing. But an infallible mark of distin-In the genuine notes are four distinct rows o feathers under the wing. In the counterfei these rows of feathers are undefined, and this seems to be the only weak spot in the whole engraving."

Tun Strong-Mindan.-Mrs. Elizabeth Candy Stanton has started on a new hobby in the woman's rights movement. She repudiates the half-way bloomer costume, and goes in for an entire similarity in the dress of the soxes. She says: "The true idea is for the sexes to dress as nearly alike as possible. We have seen several ladies dressed precisely like gentlemen, who appeared far more elegant and graceful than any real man we ever saw. A young lady in Fifth Avenue, dressed in male custume for years, traveling all over Europe and this country. She says it would have been impossible to have seen and known as much of life in woman's attire, and to have felt the independence and security she did, had her sex been proclaimed before all Israel and the sun. There are many good reasons for adopting male costume. First, it is the most convenient dress that can be invented; second, in it woman should secure equal wages with man for the same work; third, a concealment of sex could proteet our young girls from those terrible outrages from brutal men reported in all our daily

VARIETIES OF BAD TEMPER .- Bad temper is oftener the result of unhappy circumstances than of an unhappy organization. It fre. quently, however, has a physical cause, and correcting. A child of active temperament, sensitive feeling, and eager purpose, is more likely to meet with constant jars and rubs than a dull, pensive child; and, if he is an open nature his inward irritation is shown in

ruffis by scolding and punishment, you only increase the evil by changing passion into sulkiness. A cheerful, good tempered tone of your own, a sympathy when his trouble has arisen from no ill-conduct on his part, are the best antidotes. Never fear spoiling chil dren by making them too happy. Happiness is the atmosphere in which all good affection

GROWLERS-There is a class of men in every community who go about with vinegar faces, growling because they are not appreciated as they be, and who have a constant quarrel with their destiny. These men usu ally have made a grave mistake in there esti mate of their abilities, or are unmitigated donkeys. In either case they are unfortunate. Wherever this fault-finding with one's condition or position occurs, there is always a want of selfrespect. If people despise you, do not tell it all over town. If you are capable, show it. If you are a right down clever fellow, wash the wormwood off your face, and show your good-will by your deeds. Then, if the people feel above you, go right off and feel above them. If they swell when they pass you in the street, swell yourself, and if carrying out domestic reforms, that nothing this does not "fetch them," conclude very goodnaturedly that they are unworthy of your acquaintance, and pity them for missing such a capital chance to get into good society.

THE ART OF MAKING TOAST .- Did the reader ever ask for toast at an hotel? If so, he probably was served with a piece of fresh bread, burned before the fire, the charconl mostly scraped off, and served under the name of toast. Now there is a little science involv ed in making toast. It should always be made of stale bread. The heat drives off whatever acids may have formed in the loaf, but more than that, the starch of the flour is more or less converted by the heat into more digestible substance, dextrime. By nicely toasting a slice of bread we save the digestive organs a certain amount of inbor; hence toast is usually acceptable to invalids and those of impaired digestion. So much for the philosophy of the thing. Now for the practice Make the toast from a stale home made loaf. Baker's bread will make an imitation of toast, but not the thing itself. Slice moderately some of the wire toasters, and hold it near the fire until it is well warmed through. Then -hero comes the rub-bring it near the fire where it will quickly become of a light brown, or rather of a deep golden yellow, turn and treat the other side the same, and serve. If buttered toast is desired, apply butter in modcrate quantity while hot. Toast should not be piled upon a plate, as in that case the orispness is lost. If there is no toast rack, COUNTERPEIT TEN-DOLLAR NOTES .- The lay the slices lapping over one another, shin-

Advice to Girle Do not estimate the worth of a young man by his ability to talk soft nonsense nor the

length of his moustache. Do not imagine that an extra ribon tied about the neck can remedy the defect of a oiled collar, or an untidy dress.

If your hands are browned by labour, do ot envy the finger of Miss Fuss and Feathers, hose mother is drudging in the kitchen, hile her daughter is lounging in the parlor. If your dress is inconveniently long, and s

ontleman steps upon it, don't be angry, but reekly beg his pardon, as you ought. Always cherish a partiality for the smell of ish water-it is more conductive to health

d far loss expensive than "Boquet of den." If a daudy, eigar between his fingers, asks smoking is offensive to you tell him emnationly, "Yes." The habit should be even

mugh the odor is not. Do not pronounce a squash pie "splendid !" or a pug nose poodle "sweet!" nor a dish of

oiled cabbage "superb !" Do not judge of the intelligence of a femule acquaintance by the number of yards of trim-

ming on her dress. Do not waste your tears on the imaginary sorrows of Alonzo and Melissa, nor the trials of the dime novel series. Seek rather to alleviate the woes of the suffering on earth.

Learn the use of darning cotton, as well as zephyr worsteds and the tetting shuttle.

POLITENESS OF PAUL .- An old poet has quaintly called our Saviour the first gentleman that ever breathed." Paul's politoness, too, must not be overlooked, compounded as it was of dignity and deference. It appeared in the mildness of the manner in which he delivered his most startling and solemn messages, both to heathen and Jews; in his graceful salutations; in his winning reproofs-the "excellent oil which did not break the head;" in the delicacy of his allusions to his claims and services; and, above all, in the calm, selfpossessed and manly attitude he assumed before the rulers of his people and the Roman authorities. In the language of Peter and John to their Judges, there is an abruptness savoring of their rude fisherman life, and fitter for the rough echoes of the Lake of Galilee, than for the tribunals of power. But Paul, while equally bold and decided, is far more gracious. He lowers his thunderbolt before his adversary ere he launches it. His shaft is "polished" as well as powerful. His words to King Agrippa-"I would to God that not only thou, but also all that hear me this day, were both almost and altogether such as I am, except these bonds"-are the most chivalrous utterances recorded in history .-An angel could not bend more gracefully, or assume an attitude of more exalted courtesy.

WASHINGTON, August S. The Cubans dennuciation stift used and encouraged in washington, August S. The Cubans dennuciation stift used and encouraged in washington, August S. The Cubans dennuciation stift used and encouraged in washington, and the control of the cubans dennuciation stift used and encouraged in washington. timents are from Meister Karl's Sketch book, entitled the "Night of Heaven." "It is dark when the honest and honorable man sees the results of years swept cruelly away by the knavish and heartless adversary. It is dark when he feels the clouds of sorrow gather round, and knews that the hopes and happipess of others are fading with his own. But in that hour the memory of past integrity will be a true consolation, and assure him even here on earth of gleams of light in Heaven. It is dark when the dear voice of that sweet child, once fondly loved, is no more heard in murmurs. Dark when the threshold, or ascend step by step upstairs. Dark when some well known air recalls the strain once oft attuned to a childish voice now hushed in death! Darkness-but only the gloom which now heralds the Dayspring of immortality, and the infinite light of Heaven,"

CHEAP WASH FOR BUILDINGS .- Take clean water-tight cask and put into it one half bushel of lime. Slack it by pouring water over it boiling hot, and in sufficient quantity to cover it five inches deep, and stir it briskly, till thoroughly slackened, dissolve it in water, and add two pounds of zine and one of common salt. These will cause the wall to harden and prevent its cracking which gives an unscemly appearance to the work. A beautiful cream color may be given to the wash by adding three pounds of yellow othre; or a good pearl or lead color, by the addition of a lump of iron black. For fawn color add four pounds umber, one pound of Indian red, and one pound common lampblack. For stone color add two pounds lampblack. When applied to the outside of houses and fences, it is rendered more durable by adding about a pint of sweet milk to a gallon of wash.

How to KEEP Poor .- There is no man but who would rejoice to have a way pointed out by which he might honestly attain riches. No one would thank us for a prescription to insure poverty, and yet there is many a man who keeps himself poor, by indulging in the following: Two glasses of ale a day at ten cents; seventy three dollars; three oigars, one after each meal, one hundred and nine dollars and fifty cents; board for a big dog. thirty dollars-all in one year, two hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents-sufficient to buy six barrels of flour, one barrel of sugar, one sack of ouffee, a good coat, a respectable dress, and a dozen pair of shoes.

Ir a man is a Mister, is not a woman

Manufacturing, Manufacturing! PARTIES wishing to make investments in the above line, can learn something to their advantage by making their wishes known to the undersigned. WM. PERRY.

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Change of Schedule on Greenville

and Columbia Railroad. ON and after Wednesday, the 12th inst., the

Passenger trains will run daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with Night Train on South Carolina and Charlotte and South Carolina Railroads, as follows: Leave Columbia, 7 00 a m Leave Alston, Leave Newberry. 35 n m Arrive at Abbeville, 3 30 p m 5 15 p m Arrive at Anderson, Arrive at Greenville, Leave Greenville 6 00 a m 6 45 a m Leave Abheville, Leave Newborry 1 25 pm Arrive at Columbia

JAMES O. MEREDITH. General Superintendent. Jan. 24, 1869

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THE undersigned will keep constantly on hand a large supply of LEATHERS, comprising Solo and Upper Leather, Harness Leather.

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MAIN STREET, COLUMBIA, S. C. BLANK BOOKS of all kinds, such as Sheriff's, Clerks', Judge of Probate, County Commissioners, etc., made to order and ruled to any pattern, of the BEST PAPER AND MATERI-ALS. with or without printed headings; also, paged or indexed, as required. Special attention given to the binding of Music, Periodicals, Law Books, and all other

May 18, 1869

Piedmont Life Insurance Company RICHMOND, VA.

THIIS COMPANY is based upon a paid up capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars safely invested in Real Estate, and during the first seventeen months of its origin had issued about \$2200 Polices, and had received an income of about \$360,000, a success never equaled, if reached, by any Company in the world. This Company insured, and paid promptly, the policy on the life of General N. G. Evans Call on the subscribers, and secure a Policy at once, for "delays are dangerous." All of its Policies are non-forfeiting.

J. J. NORTON. Agent.

WM. WARNE, M. D., Medical Examiner.

M. L. SHARPE. Agent at Pendleton, S. C. ISACC BRANCH, M. D., Agent at Large, Walhalla, March 9, 1869.

We refer to Gov. J. L. Orr, Judge Murray, Hon. J. P. Reed, Gen. McGowan, Hon. W. D. Simpson, Rev. D. M. Turner, Rev. R. L. Grier and at least one hundred from Abbeville, all f whom are insured in this Company.

March 9, 1869 22

SORGO AND SOUTHERN CANE. THE American Sorgo Manuel for 1869 contains full directions for cultivating Sortains full directions for cultivating Sor-ghum, Manufacturing Syrup and Sugar, the latest improvements in Machinery, and other infomation of great importance. Sent free, Address GEO. L. SQUIER & BRO...

May 10, 1869

Demorest's Monthly Magazine, INIVERSALLY acknowledged the Parlor Maga U zine of America; devoted to Original Stories, Poems, Sketches, Architecture and Model Cotta-ges, Household Matters, Gems of Thought, Personal and Literary Gossip (including special departments on Fashions.) Instructions on Health, Music, Amusements etc., by the best authors, and profusely illustrated with costly Engravings (full size) useful and reliable Patterns. Embroi leries, and a constant succession of artistic novel ties, with other useful and entertaining literature. No person of refinement, economical housewife No person of remement, economical nousewite, or lady of taste can afford to do without the Model Monthly. Specimen copies, 15 cents, mailed free. Yearly, \$3, with a valuable premium; two copies, \$5.50; three copies, \$7.50; five copies, \$12.00, and splendid premiums for clubs at \$3 each, with the first premiums to each subscriber. A new Bartram & Fanton Sewing Machine for 20 subscribers at \$3 each. Publication office.
838 BROADWAY, New York.

Demorest's Monthly and Young America together \$4, with the premiums for each.
Dec. 20, 1868 21

Circular. STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Columbia, June 15, 1869. THE attention of the citizens of the State i respectfully invited to the annexed extract from an Act passed at the recent session of the General Assembly, and ratified on the 19th day of March, 1869; and their cordial co-operation with the officers charged with the execution of

the law is carnesily requested.

The enumeration of the inhabitants is to furnish a basis for the apportionment of representation in the next General Assembly, in accor dance with Section 4 of Article II of the Constitution, and the necessity for its correctness will commend itself to citizens of all political

In connection with this work the statistics of the agricultural productions of last year will be taken, and it is eminently desirable than they should be returned as fully and intelligi bly as circumstances will permit, as it is expected that they will furnish valuable data in the future agriculty al history of the State.

HENRY SPARNICK, Commissioner.

An Act to provide for the Enumeration o the Inhabitants of the State.

SECTION 3. That it shall be the du' of each and every person appointed to take the census by virtue of this Act to call personally on the by virtue of this Act to call personally on the head or some mamber of each family in the County, or portion of County, for which he or they shall have been appointed, and obtain from such head of a family or member thereof, as aforesaid, the number of persons contained in such family, and such other information as may be required and directed by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics.

SEC. 4. That each head or member of a family shall, when someoned thereto by the persons appointed. sons appointed refise Act to take the cen-sus at his, her or their residence or place of business, make, on oath or affirmation, a correct return of all persons of whom his or her family is composed; and also report such other infor-mation to said census takers as more by is composed; and also reports may be required mation to said census takers as may be required to take mation to said consus takers as may be required by law; and the persons so appointed to take the census are hereby authorized to administer such caths; and upon the failure of any person to make such returns or reports when required, be or she shall be subject to a penalty of twenty-five dollars, to be recovered in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Merchants' Protective Union MERCANTILE REFERENCE REGISTER

THE MERCHANT'S PROTECTIVE UN THE MERCHANT'S PROTECTIVE UN10N, organized to promote and protect
trade, by enabling its subscribers to attain facility and safety in the granting of credits, and
the recovery of claims at all points, have to
announce that they will, in eptember, 1868,
publish in ne large quarto volume:
The Merchants' Protective Union Mer-

CANTILE REFERENCE REGISTER, containing among other things, the Names, Nature of Business, Amount of Capital, Financial Standing, and and Rating as to Credit, of over 400,000 of the principal marchants traders bankers were principal merchants, traders, bankers, manufacturers, and public companies, in more than 30,000 of the cities, towns, villages, and settlements throughout the United tates, their territories, and the British Provinces of North America: and embracing the most important information attainable and necessary to enable the morehant to ascertain at a glance the capital, character, and degree of credit of such of his customers as are deemed worthy of any gradation of credit, comprising, also, a Newspaper Directory, containing the title, character, price, and place of publication, with full particulars relative to each journal, being a complete guide to the press of every county in the United States.

The reports and information will be confined to those deemed worthy of some line of credit; and as the same will be based, so far as practicable, upon the written statements of the parties. themselves, revised and corrected by well known and reliable legal correspondents, whose charand reliable legal correspondents, whose character will prove a guarantee of the correctness of the information furnished by them, it is believed that the reports will prove more truthful and complete, and, therefore, superior o, and of much greater value, than any previously issued.

By aid of the "Mercantile Reference Regis.

ter," business men will be enabled to ascertain, at a glance, the capital and gradation of credit, as compared with financial worth, of nearly every merchant, manufacturer, trader, and banker, within the above named territorial limits.

On or about the first of each month, subscrihers will also receive the "Monthly Chronicle," containing, among other things, a record of such important changes in the name and condition of firms, throughout the country, as may occur subsequent to the publication of each helf-yearly volume of the "Mercantile Refer-

Psice of "The Merchants' Union Mercantile Reference Register," fifty dollars, (\$50,) for which it will be forwarded to any address in the United States, transportation paid. Holders of five \$10 shares of the Capital

Stock, in addition to participating in the profits, will receive one copy of the "Mercantile Reference Register" free of charge; holders of ten shares will be entitled to two copies; and ne more than ten shares of the Capital tock will be allotted to any one applicant.

All remittances, orders, or communications relative to the book should be addressed to the MERCHANTS PROTECTIVE UNION, in the American Exchange Bank Building, No. 128 Broadway, (Box 2566,) New York. August 28, 1868 48

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER IS now Publishing a New Serial Stery, to run through a large part of the next vol-

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Sample Copies and Circulars sem

Torms, \$3.50 a year, in advance-SIDNEY E. MORSE, Jr., & Co., 37 Park Row, New York. Dec. 2, 1868

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, Oconee County.

IN COMMON PLEAS-EQUITY SIDE. Daniel 3. Smith. John C. Smith, et.al.

Bill for Partition of Daniel S. Hull, Richard Crumpton and

wife, et.al.

Roal Estate.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that the defendants, Richard Crumpton and wife Eligabeth Crumpton, W. J. Robinson and wife Nancy Robinson, and Sarah Dyar, widow, reside heyand the limits of this State: On motion of Reid & Symmes, complainants' Solicitors, it i. ordered that the said defendants do appear in this Court within forty days from the first publication of this notice, and pleud, answer or demur to the Bill filed against thom, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them.

J. W. STRIBLING, c.o.r.

Clerk's Office, June 1, 1869 36—6

SOUTH CAROLINA State Agricelf and Mechanical Magazine.

(Official Organ of the South Carolina State Agricultural and Mechanical Society.)

A T an early date, the subscribers will publish the first number of a Monthly Magazine, devoted to the development of the material interests of the State and the whole South and will dis-

of the State, and the whole South; and will distribute five thousand copies gratuitously, so that tribute five thousand copies gratuitously, so that every one may see what it is before subscribing. They intend to make it the best and handsomest industrial magazine ever published at the South, and they ask the cordinl co-operat on of every good citizen in this enterprise, which must redound to the public welfare.

Persons wishing copies of the first number will please send their address to WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL,

Charleston, S. C. May 10, 1869

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dry HIDES, delivered at my Tannery, or at the Store of either BIRMANN or PITCHFORD. Also, tanning on shares done in the best style, and in the shortest possible time. Receipts given for all Hides cutrusted to me.

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